GREEN COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY

KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
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Data Current as of February 2006

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission
Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled	GU = Unrankable
G2 = Imperiled	G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)
G3 = Vulnerable	G#Q = Questionable taxonomy
G4 = Apparently secure	G#T# = Infraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G'
G5 = Secure	portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)
GH = Historic, possibly extinct	GNR = Unranked
GX = Presumed extinct	GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled	SU = Unrankable	Migratory species may have separate ranks for different
S2 = Imperiled	S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)	population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):
S3 = Vulnerable	S#Q = Questionable taxonomy	S#B = Rank of breeding population
S4 = Apparently secure	S#T# = Infraspecific taxa	S#N = Rank of non-breeding population
S5 = Secure	SNR = Unranked	S#M = Rank of transient population
SH = Historic, possibly extirpated	SNA = Not applicable	
SX = Presumed extirpated		

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county

H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years

F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed

X - known to be extirpated from the county

U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					**E**	**H**	**F**	**X**	**U**
Green	Vascular Plants	*Adiantum capillus-veneris*	Southern Maidenhair-fern	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Moist to wet limestone seeps. reported on shale, often in association with waterfalls or near travertine deposits..									
Green	Vascular Plants	*Aureolaria patula*	Spreading False Foxglove	S /	G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	WOODS (GLEASON & CRONQUIST 1991); OPENINGS ALONG LIMESTONE RIVER BLUFFS.									
Green	Vascular Plants	*Juglans cinerea*	White Walnut	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	MESIC WOODED RAVINES AND ALONG STREAMS									
Green	Vascular Plants	*Ludwigia hirtella*	Hairy Ludwigia	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Pine barrens, savannas, and sandy soil or peaty swamps.									
Green	Vascular Plants	*Ulmus serotina*	September Elm	S /	G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	UPLAND TO BOTTOMLAND LIMESTONE WOODS, ALLUVIAL TERRACES.									
Green	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta marginata*	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	2	1	0	0	0
	Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of several inches to two feet. Buchanan (1980) found this species to be common in gravel and cobble substrate in 2 to 18 inches of water, Neel and Allen (1964) found this species to be more abundant in the mainstream Cumberland River than in small streams.									
Green	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1 / S1	4	0	1	0	0
	MEDIUM TO LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS WITH MODERATE TO STRONG CURRENT IN COARSE SAND AND GRAVEL AND DEPTH RANGING FROM SHALLOW TO DEEP (GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, PARMALEE 1967, JOHNSON 1980, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).									
Green	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma torulosa rangiana*	Northern Riffleshell	E / LE	G2T2 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	RIFFLES OR SHOALS WITH CURRENT AND SUBSTRATE OF SAND AND/OR GRAVEL IN SMALL TO MODERATE-SIZE RIVERS (CLARKE 1981, WATTERS 1987).									
Green	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	2	1	4	0	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Green	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3T3 / S3	8	1	0	0	0
	GRAVEL BARS AND DEEP POOLS IN LARGE RIVERS AND LARGE TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (AHLSTEDT 1984, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, PARMALEE 1967).									
Green	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	3	1	0	0	0
	Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.									
Green	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G2 / S1	2	0	1	0	0
	This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).									
Green	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema plenum*	Rough Pigtoe	E / LE	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS IN SAND, GRAVEL, AND COBBLE SUBSTRATES (AHLSTEDT 1984, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, CLARKE 1981, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964).									
Green	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / SOMC	G3T3 / S2	17	0	1	0	0
	SMALL TO LARGE RIVERS WITH SAND, GRAVEL, AND COBBLE AND MODERATE TO SWIFT CURRENT, SOMETIMES IN DEEP WATER (PARMALEE 1967, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983).									
Green	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma lividus*	Purple Lilliput	E / SOMC	G2 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, PARMALEE 1967, STANSBERY 1976, LAURITSEN 1987). PARMALEE (1967) REPORTED ITS OCCURRENCE ON MUD BUT RELATED THAT SAND OR FINE GRAVEL BEDS IN SHALLOW RUNNING WATER WAS THE PREFERRED HABITAT.									
Green	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	2	1	3	0	0
	INHABITS SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED RIVERS, USUALLY IN SHALLOW WATER ON A SAND/MUD/DETRITUS BOTTOM (PARMALEE 1967, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat					E	H	F	X	U
Green	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa ortmanni*	Kentucky Creekshell	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	0	0	1	0	0
	Free-flowing, upland rivers that range in size from small (1st order) spring fed streams to the Green River (Cicerello 1994). Many flow permanently, but others sometimes have no flow. Substrates range from cobble and boulder with mixed gravel and sand over bedrock to clayey-mud. Depths range from less than 6 inches to more than 2 meters.									
Green	Crustaceans	*Barbicambarus cornutus*	Bottlebrush Crayfish	S /	G3G4 / S2	6	0	0	0	0
	LIVES UNDER OR NEAR LARGE, FLAT COBBLES OR BOULDERS IN STREAMS.									
Green	Crustaceans	*Orconectes inermis inermis*	Ghost Crayfish	S /	G5T3T4 / S3	0	3	0	0	0
	SUBTERRANEAN WATERS (HOBBS 1989).									
Green	Insects	*Allocapnia cunninghami*	A Capniid Stonefly	T /	G1 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	SPRING-FED STREAMS IN KARST HABITATS.									
Green	Insects	*Erora laeta*	Early Hairstreak	T /	G3G4 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	DECIDUOUS OR MIXED WOODS -- OFTEN ALONG DIRT ROADS OR OPEN RIDGETOPS (OPLER AND MALIKUL 1992).									
Green	Insects	*Ophiogomphus aspersus*	Brook Snaketail	H /	G3G4 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	CLEAR STREAMS WHERE SHALLOW CURRENT RIPPLES OVER SAND (NEEDHAM AND WESTFALL 1954).									
Green	Insects	*Stylurus notatus*	Elusive Clubtail	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	1	2	0	0	0
	LARGE-RIVER SPECIES (SCHWEITZER 1989).									
Green	Fishes	*Ammocrypta clara*	Western Sand Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Medium-sized streams over sand in areas with moderate to little or no current.									
Green	Fishes	*Etheostoma maculatum*	Spotted Darter	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	18	0	0	0	0
	INHABITS MEDIUM TO LARGE STREAMS WHERE IT OCCURS AMONG COARSE GRAVEL, COBBLE AND BOULDERS IN SWIFT RIFFLES AND SHOALS (KUEHNE AND BARBOUR 1983, PAGE 1983, ZORACH AND RANEY 1967, STILES 1972, BURR AND WARREN 1986, KESSLER 1992).									
Green	Fishes	*Lampetra appendix*	American Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Raceways, riffles, and flowing margins of permanently flowing streams and rivers with gravel, sand and sediment bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in sand and sediment of pools and backwaters.									
Green	Fishes	*Noturus stigmosus*	Northern Madtom	S / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS IN MODERATE TO SWIFT CURRENT OVER GRAVEL AND SAND, AND SOMETIMES DEBRIS OR PONDWEED FOR COVER (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).									
Green	Fishes	*Percina macrocephala*	Longhead Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	CLEAR, UPLAND STREAMS AND RIVERS WITH MODERATE CURRENT, OVER CLEAN SUBSTRATES, OFTEN ABOVE AND BELOW RIFFLES (KUEHNE AND BARBOUR 1983, PAGE 1983, BURR AND WARREN 1986).									
Green	Fishes	*Phenacobius uranops*	Stargazing Minnow	S /	G4 / S2S3	11	4	0	0	0
	INHABITS MEDIUM-SIZE STREAMS TO SMALL RIVERS WITH HIGH GRADIENT, PERMANENT FLOW, CLEAR WATER, AND PEBBLE AND GRAVEL SUBSTRATES (BURR AND WARREN 1986).									
Green	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	S / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	CONFINED TO RUNNING WATERS OF FAIRLY LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS.									
Green	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	OPEN FIELDS & MEADOWS W/ GRASS INTERSPERSED W/ WEEDS OR SHRUBBY VEG., ESPEC. IN DAMP OR LOW-LYING AREAS, ADJACENT TO SALT MARSH IN SOME AREAS. IN MIGRATION & WINTER ALSO IN GRASSY AREAS ADJACENT TO PINE WOODS OR SECOND-GROWTH WOODS.									
Green	Breeding Birds	*Cistothorus platensis*	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)									
Green	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	3	1	0	0	0
	Gray bats use primarily caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females.									

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Green	Communities	*Bottomland hardwood forest*		/	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Green	Communities	*Limestone barrens*		/	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Green	Communities	*Sinkhole/depression pond*		/	GNR / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Green	Communities	*Xerohydric flatwoods*		/	GNR / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0